

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11)

Publication number:

0 007 070

A1

AX

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 79102279.1

(61)

Int. Cl.³: C 07 D 223/16

A 61 K 31/55, C 07 D 223/14

(22) Date of filing: 04.07.79

(30)

Priority: 07.07.78 US 822613

(43)

Date of publication of application:
23.01.80 Bulletin 80/2

(64)

Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LU NL SE

(71)

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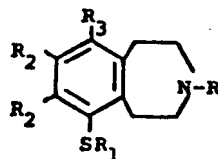
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2,3,4,5-Tetrahydro-1H-3-Benzazepines, process for their production and pharmaceutical compositions having dopamine receptor blocking activity.

(57)

2,3,4,5-Tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepines represented by the formula:



or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof,
process for their production and pharmaceutical compositions having dopamine receptor blocking activity.

wherein:

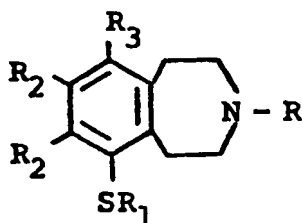
R is methyl, allyl, dimethylallyl, phenethyl, cyclopropylmethyl or β-hydroxyethyl;

R₁ is phenyl, m- or p-substituted phenyl with the substituent being trifluoromethyl, chloro, methoxy, methyl, fluoro, nitro or hydroxy, cyclohexyl, thienyl, thienylmethyl, furyl or furylmethyl;R₂ is hydrogen, methoxy, alkanoyloxy with the alkanoyl moiety having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, or hydroxy, each R₂ being the same or different except that when one of R₂ is alkanoyloxy the other is hydrogen, methoxy or alkanoyloxy; andR₃ is hydrogen, chloro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, fluoro or methyl,

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This invention relates to novel mercapto substituted-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepines having pharmacodynamic activity. More specifically the compounds of this invention have dopamine receptor blocking activity and therefore are useful as antipsychotic and antiemetic agents. The antipsychotic activity is similar to that of chlorpromazine.

The compounds of this invention are represented by the following general structural formula:



FORMULA I

wherein:

R represents methyl, allyl, dimethylallyl, phenethyl, cyclopropylmethyl or 8-hydroxyethyl;

R₁ represents phenyl, m- or p-substituted phenyl with the substituent being trifluoromethyl, chloro, methoxy, methyl, fluoro, nitro or hydroxy, cyclohexyl, thienyl, thienylmethyl, furyl or furylmethyl;

1 R_2 represents hydrogen, methoxy, alkanoyloxy with
the alkanoyl moiety having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, or
hydroxy, each R_2 being the same or different except that
when one of R_2 is alkanoyloxy the other is hydrogen,
5 methoxy or alkanoyloxy; and

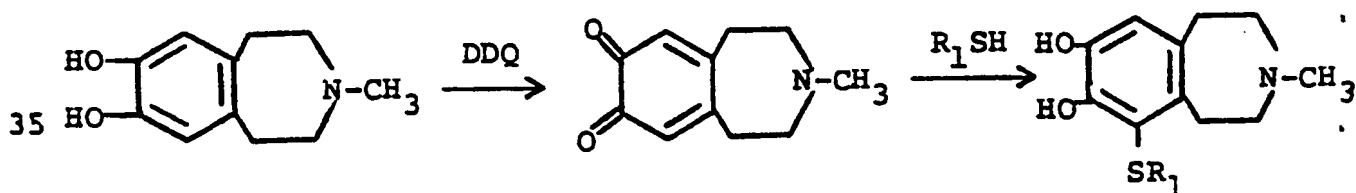
R_3 represents hydrogen, chloro, bromo, trifluoro-
methyl, fluoro or methyl.

Particular compounds of this invention represented
by formula I above are when R is methyl, R_1 is phenyl,
10 p-trifluoromethylphenyl, p-chlorophenyl, p-tolyl, p-fluoro-
phenyl, cyclohexyl or 2-thienyl, both R_2 are hydrogen,
acetoxymethyl or hydroxy, or one R_2 is hydroxy and the other is
methoxy, and R_3 is hydrogen, chloro or bromo.

The pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts
15 having the utility of the free bases of Formula I, prepared
by methods well known to the art, are formed with both
inorganic or organic acids, for example: maleic, fumaric,
benzoic, ascorbic, pantoic, succinic, bismethylenesalicylic,
methanesulfonic, ethanedithionyl, acetic, oxalic, pro-
20 pionic, tartaric, salicylic, citric, gluconic, aspartic,
stearic, palmitic, itaconic, glycolic, p-aminobenzoic,
glutamic, benzenesulfonic, hydrochloric, hydrobromic,
sulfuric, cyclohexylsulfamic, phosphoric and nitric acids.

U. S. Patents 3,671,519 and 3,483,185 name
25 "2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-8-methylmercapto-1H-3-benzazepine" as a
starting material, however neither of these or equivalent
prior art discloses the mercapto substituents of formula I
above in a 3-benzazepine series.

The compounds of formula I wherein both R_2 are
30 hydroxy are conveniently prepared from dihydroxy substituted
benzazepines as shown in the following scheme:



1 in which R_1 is as described above (except for hydroxy
substituted phenyl). Thus, a 7,8-dihydroxy substituted
benzazepine is oxidized, preferably with 2,3-dichloro-5,6-
5 dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (DDQ) in an inert organic solvent
in which the reactants are soluble such as methanol or
ethanol, with chilling at about 0-5°C. or at ambient
temperature until the oxidation is complete. A number of
other mild oxidizing agents known to convert catechols to
10 o-quinones may be employed such as, for example, silver
oxide, ceric ammonium nitrate, chloranil or silver
carbonate. The 7,8-dione intermediate is then reacted with
the desired mercaptan (R_1SH) in a suitable inert organic
solvent such as an alcoholic solvent, methanol or ethanol,
at about ambient temperature to give the mercapto
15 substituted product. The hydroxy substituted phenyl
products are conveniently obtained from the corresponding
methoxy substituted phenyl compounds by treatment with, for
example, boron tribromide.

20 Alternatively the above dihydroxy substituted
benzazepine starting material, or its dimethyl ether
derivative, is brominated to give the 6-bromo compound which
is reacted with n-butyl lithium and then an appropriate
disulfide to give the 6-thio substituted product. The ether
groups can be cleaved to hydroxy groups by treatment with
25 48% hydrobromic acid.

The quinone intermediate shown in the above reac-
tion scheme clearly is a valuable intermediate and as such
forms a part of this invention.

30 The methoxy or alkanoyloxy derivatives of formula I
(R_2) are prepared by alkylation-acylation methods which
are conventional to the art. For example, reaction of the
7,8-dihydroxy product obtained as above with diazomethane
gives the dimethoxy derivative and with acetyl bromide in
triethylamine gives the diacetoxy derivative. Selective
35 demethylation of a 7,8-dimethoxy derivative with, for
example, methionine in methanesulfonic acid gives the mixed
hydroxy/methoxy products.

1 To prepare the 7,8-dihydroxy compounds of formula I
wherein R_3 is chlorine or bromine, the catechol product
prepared above is oxidized with DDQ followed by reaction
with hydrogen chloride or hydrogen bromide in methanolic
5 solution. Alternatively a chloro or bromo substituted
3-benzazepine may be employed as a suitable starting
material. Thus, for example, 3-methyl-7,8-dimethoxy-3-
benzazepine is brominated to give the 6,9-dibromo derivative
which is reacted with n-butyl lithium followed by the appro-
10 priately substituted disulfide to give the 6-thio substi-
tuted-9-bromo product. The dimethoxy groups can be cleaved
with for example methionine in methanesulfonic acid.

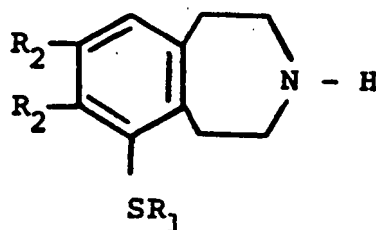
Further, a convenient method of preparation for a
6-chloro catechol product employs an N-protected-7,8-di-
15 methoxy-3-benzazepine as a starting material. For example,
N-carboethoxy-7,8-dimethoxy-3-benzazepine is reacted with a
sulfenyl chloride under Friedel-Crafts reaction conditions
to introduce the 6-phenylthio group and the carboethoxy
group is then reduced to methyl with an alkali metal
20 hydride, for example lithium aluminum hydride. The
6-phenylthio group is oxidized with for example periodate to
a phenylsulfinyl group and this compound is treated with
thionyl chloride to simultaneously introduce the 9-chloro
group and reduce the phenylsulfinyl to phenylthio. If
25 desired, the dimethoxy groups can be cleaved with, for
example, methionine in methanesulfonic acid.

The 7,8-dihydroxy compounds of formula I wherein
 R_3 is trifluoromethyl are prepared by reacting the
corresponding 9-bromo substituted catechol with acetic
30 anhydride to give the 7,8-diacetoxy derivative and treating
this with trifluoromethyl iodide in the presence of copper
powder in dimethylformamide to give the trifluoromethyl sub-
stituted compound, optionally followed by acid hydrolysis
with dilute aqueous hydrochloric acid to obtain the unpro-
35 tected derivatives. Similarly a 9-bromo-7,8-dimethoxy com-

1 pound of formula I can be converted to the corresponding
9-methyl product via conversion to the 9-carboxaldehyde,
reduction to hydroxymethyl and hydrochloric acid treatment
to give the chloromethyl derivative which is then reduced to
5 methyl.

The compounds of formula I wherein R_2 and R_3
are all hydrogen are conveniently prepared from a halo, such
as bromo or chloro, substituted benzazepine by reaction with
for example n-butyl lithium followed by the appropriately
10 substituted disulfide. Introduction of an R_3 substituent
other than hydrogen is accomplished for example by nitration
of a chloro substituted benzazepine, displacement of the
chlorine by the appropriately substituted mercaptan, follow-
ed by reduction of the nitro group, subsequent diazotiza-
15 tion of the amine and conversion of the diazonium salt to
the appropriate R_3 substituted derivative. Similarly
compounds of formula I wherein one R_2 is hydroxy and R_3
is hydrogen are obtained from the above described amino
substituted benzazepine by diazotization followed by
20 treatment with aqueous sulfuric acid. It will be obvious to
one skilled in the art that other combinations of these
basic reactions will give compounds of formula I wherein one
 R_2 is hydroxy and R_3 is other than hydrogen, as
illustrated in the examples below.

25 The substituent R of the compounds of formula I can
be conveniently introduced by reaction with a corresponding
N-unsubstituted derivative, for example as shown by the
following formula:



1 wherein R₁ is phenyl and R₂ is hydroxy or methoxy. Thus
the N-unsubstituted derivative is alkylated or acylated as
appropriate to obtain the R substituted products of formula
I. The N-unsubstituted derivatives are clearly valuable
5 intermediates, forming a part of this invention, and can be
prepared by methods described above for example via the
dione or by bromination followed by introduction of the
6-thio substituent through a lithium intermediate.

The dopamine receptor blocking activity of the com-
10 pounds of this invention is demonstrated by antagonism of
avoidance acquisition in rats and/or block of the effects of
dopamine on dopamine sensitive adenylate cyclase in rat
striatal homogenate. Central dopamine receptor blocking
activity is a measure of potential antipsychotic activity.
15 In the pharmacological procedure used to measure antagonism
of avoidance acquisition, naive male rats are given either a
test compound or saline at a suitable time period prior to
testing. The rats are then placed in a dark soundproof box
with a grid floor through which footshock is delivered.
20 Trials begin at 30-second intervals. The beginning of each
trial is signaled by a light and a buzzer which continues
for 10 seconds, at which time footshock is added for an
additional 15 seconds. In each trial a single lever press
by the animal terminates the sequence. Evaluation of drug
25 activity is based on the number of trials in which the
animals fail to avoid or fail to escape footshock during the
last 40 trials of a 100 trial, 50-minute session. The
ED₅₀ is defined as that dose of drug calculated to reduce
the number of avoidance responses during the last 40 trials
30 to 50% of the (pooled) control value.

As an example of the antipsychotic activity of the
compounds of formula I, the ED₅₀ values in mg/kg, i.p.
obtained from testing the indicated compounds in the above
procedure are as follows:

- 1 7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-
2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine,
ED₅₀ 0.5;
6-cyclohexylthio-7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-
2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine,
ED₅₀ 1.0;
- 5 9-chloro-7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-
2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine,
ED₅₀ 0.08;
7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-(p-trifluoromethylphenyl-
thio)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, ED₅₀
1.6;
3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
benzazepine, ED₅₀ 1.6;
- 10 7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-(2-thienylthio)-
2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine,
ED₅₀ 0.14;
8-hydroxy-7-methoxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-
2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine,
ED₅₀ 0.26;
- 15 7,8-dihydroxy-6-(p-fluorophenylthio)-3-methyl-
2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, ED₅₀ 0.18;
7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-(p-tolylthio)-2,3,4,5-
tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, ED₅₀ 1.2;
9-bromo-7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-
2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, ED₅₀ 0.18
and
7,8-dihydroxy-6-furfurylthio-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-
1H-3-benzazepine, ED₅₀ 1.2.
- 20

For comparison, chlorpromazine has an Avoidance ED₅₀ of
1.5 mg/kg, i.p.

The compounds of formula I wherein both R₂ are
hydroxy (catechols) have antiemetic activity as demonstra-
25 ted by anti-apomorphine activity in dogs. In this pharma-
cological procedure, a test compound is administered sub-
cutaneously to one or more groups of test animals
(pre-selected for their sensitivity to apomorphine) while
another group serves as controls. After a suitable pre-
30 treatment time, apomorphine hydrochloride is administered
to each animal in a dosage of 0.1 mg/kg, s.c. Frequency
of emesis is observed and recorded over the next 40
minutes. The mean frequency of emesis is calculated for
each test group and compared with the controls. Final
35 results are reported as a percentage change in emetic

1 frequency of the test animals relative to the controls. A
test compound is considered active if it produces at least
a 20% change in emetic frequency of the test animals from
that of the controls. The catechols have antiemetic
5 ED₅₀ values (that is, reduce emetic frequency by 50%
over controls) of less than 1 mg/kg, s.c.

The compounds of this invention may be admini-
stered as pharmaceutical compositions in conventional
dosage unit forms. These compositions which form a part
10 of this invention are prepared by incorporating a compound
of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid
addition salt thereof, in a nontoxic amount sufficient to
produce dopamine receptor blocking activity in an animal
or human subject, with a nontoxic pharmaceutical carrier
15 according to accepted procedures. Preferably the composi-
tions will contain the active ingredient in an active but
nontoxic amount selected from about 1 mg. to about 300 mg.
of active ingredient per dosage unit.

The pharmaceutical carrier employed may be, for
20 example, either a solid or liquid, giving rise to a wide
variety of pharmaceutical forms. If a solid pharmaceuti-
cal carrier is used, such as lactose, magnesium stearate,
terra alba, sucrose, talc, stearic acid, gelatin, agar,
pectin, acacia and the like, the composition can be
25 tableted, used as a pharmaceutical powder, placed in a
hard gelatin capsule or in the form of a troche or
lozenge. The amount of solid carrier will vary widely but
preferably will be from about 25 mg. to about 1 g. If a
liquid pharmaceutical carrier is used, such as syrup,
30 peanut oil, olive oil, sesame oil, water and the like, the
composition will be in the form of a soft gelatin capsule,
syrup, emulsion or a liquid suspension. Similarly the
carrier or diluent may include a time delay material such
as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate alone or
35 with a wax.

1 Parenteral dosage forms such as for intramuscular
administration are obtained by dissolving a water soluble
salt of the active medicament in water or saline solution
in a concentration such that 1 ml. of the solution con-
5 tains from about 2 mg. to about 50 mg. of active ingre-
dient. The solution can then be filled into single ampuls
or multiple dose vials.

The pharmaceutical preparations are made follow-
ing the conventional techniques of the pharmaceutical
10 chemist involving mixing, granulating and compressing when
necessary, or variously mixing and dissolving the ingre-
dients as appropriate to give the desired end product.

To produce dopamine receptor blocking activity, a
compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable
15 acid addition salt thereof, usually combined with a
pharmaceutical carrier, is administered internally to an
animal or human subject in need of such activity in a non-
toxic amount sufficient to produce said activity. The
route of administration may be oral or parenteral. Advan-
20 tageously equal doses will be administered until a desired
effect is obtained, for example two or three times a day,
with the daily dosage regimen being selected from about 2
mg. to about 900 mg. of active ingredient.

The following examples illustrate the preparation
25 of specific compounds and pharmaceutical compositions of
this invention and as such are not to be construed as
limitations thereof. Those skilled in the art will appre-
ciate that other modifications of the synthetic procedures
described and the use of alternative starting materials
30 may also be employed to prepare the compounds of formula I.

EXAMPLE 1

To a cooled solution of aminoacetaldehyde
dimethylacetal (21 g., 0.2 mole) and dicyclohexylcarbo-
dimide (42.5 g., 0.205 mole) in 500 ml. of methylene
35 chloride was added homoveratric acid (39.2 g., 0.2 mole)

1 portionwise with cooling and stirring. After the addition
was completed, the reaction mixture was stirred at room
temperature for 1/2 hour, kept in refrigerator overnight
and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness to
5 give an oil which was chilled to form the solid
N-(2,2-dimethoxyethyl)-3,4-dimethoxyphenylacetamide, m.p.
60-63°C.

The acetamide (40 g.) was mixed with 200 ml. of
concentrated hydrochloric acid and 200 ml. of glacial
10 acetic acid and allowed to stand at room temperature over-
night. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water and
the resulting solid was washed with water/methanol to give
2,3-dihydro-7,8-dimethoxy-2-oxo-1H-3-benzazepine,
m.p. 239-241°C.

15 The benzazepine (12 g.) was dissolved in 120-130
ml. of glacial acetic acid by heating and then poured into
a Parr bottle. To the solution was added 0.8 g. of 10%
palladium-on-carbon and the mixture was hydrogenated for 1
to 1½ hours. The catalyst was filtered off and the fil-
20 trate was evaporated to dryness to give the 7,8-di-
methoxy-2-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, m.p.
190-192°C.

To a suspension of the tetrahydrobenzazepine (22
g., 0.1 mole) in 250 ml. of dry tetrahydrofuran was added
25 225 ml. of 0.94 M diborane, slowly. After addition was
completed the mixture was refluxed for 1 hour, cooled,
dilute hydrochloric acid added and then heated on a steam
bath for 30-40 minutes. The residue was diluted with
water, made basic with 10% sodium hydroxide solution and
30 extracted with ethyl acetate. The dried extract was
evaporated and the solid was converted to its hydro-
chloride salt, 7,8-dimethoxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
benzazepine hydrochloride, m.p. 240-241°C.

The tetrahydrobenzazepine (12.3 g) was mixed with
35 200 ml. of 48% hydrobromic acid and refluxed for 1-2

1 hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness and
azeotroped with toluene to yield 7,8-dihydroxy-2,3,4,5-
tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine hydrobromide, m.p. 278-280°C.

To 300 ml. of a methanolic solution of the
5 dihydroxybenzazepine hydrobromide (9.7 g) was added a
slight molar excess of 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzo-
quinone, portionwise under nitrogen. The mixture was
stirred at room temperature for 1/2 hour, chilled in an
ice bath and filtered to give 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
10 benzazepine-7,8-dione hydrobromide.

To 500 ml. of a methanolic solution of thiophenol
(6.4 g., 0.058 mole) was added the above dione hydro-
bromide, portionwise. The resulting solution was stirred
at room temperature under nitrogen for 1 hour and then
15 evaporated to dryness. The residual oil was stirred with
ether and triturated with ethanol to furnish 7,8-dihy-
droxy-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine
hydrobromide, m.p. 125-128°C. This catechol can be con-
verted to 3-substituted products of formula I.

20

EXAMPLE 2

A mixture of 7,8-dimethoxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-
3-benzazepine (19.5 g., 0.094 mole), 78 ml. of 37%
formaldehyde and 117 ml. of 99-100% formic acid was
refluxed overnight and then evaporated to dryness. Dilute
25 hydrochloric acid (140 ml.) was added to the resulting
residue and evaporated to dryness again. This residue was
treated with 140 ml. of 10% sodium hydroxide solution and
extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed,
dried and the residue converted to its hydrochloride salt
30 to give 7,8-dimethoxy-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-
3-benzazepine hydrochloride, m.p. 250-254°C.

The above 3-methylbenzazepine (5.2 g., 0.02 mole)
was mixed with 100 ml. of 48% hydrobromic acid and
refluxed for 1 to 1½ hours. The reaction mixture was
35 evaporated to dryness and azeotroped with toluene to leave
7,8-hydroxy-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine
hydrobromide, m.p. 230-233°C. (decomp.).

1 To a solution of 16 g. (0.0584 mole) of the
dihydroxybenzazepine in 300 ml. of methanol was added,
portionwise, 14.3 g. (0.063 mole) of 2,3-dichloro-5,6-
dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone under nitrogen and the mixture
5 stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction mix-
ture was chilled in an ice-bath and filtered to give
3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine-7,8-dione
hydrobromide.

To a methanolic solution (200 ml.) of thiophenol
10 (1.92 g., 0.0175 mole) was added 2.2 g. (0.0081 mole) of
the above dione portionwise and the resulting solution was
stirred at room temperature under nitrogen for 1 hour.
The reaction mixture was evaporated to leave 7,8-dihydroxy-
3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine
15 hydrobromide, m.p. 116-120°C.; free base m.p. 174°C.

Following the above procedure and reacting the
dione with cyclohexylmercaptan, m-trifluoromethylthio-
phenol, p-trifluoromethylthiophenol or p-chlorothiophenol
yielded the respective products: 6-cyclohexylthio-7,8-di-
20 hydroxy-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, m.p.
148-157°C.; 7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-(m-trifluoro-
methylphenylthio)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine,
m.p. 183-185°C.; 7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-(p-trifluoro-
methylphenylthio)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine
25 fumarate m.p. 222°C.; and 6-(p-chlorophenylthio)-7,8-di-
hydroxy-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine,
hemifumarate m.p. 209-211°C.

EXAMPLE 3

To a methanolic suspension of 7,8-dihydroxy-3-
30 methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine
(1.0 g., 0.0033 mole) was added, portionwise, diazomethane
generated in the conventional way using N-methyl-N'-
nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine. The mixture was stirred at room
temperature for 1 hour, excess diazomethane was removed
35 under a stream of nitrogen and then concentrated. Fumaric

1 acid dissolved in a minimum amount of methanol was added
and the solution chilled to give 7,8-dimethoxy-3-methyl-6-
phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine fumarate,
m.p. 181-184°C.

5

EXAMPLE 4

A solution of 3.2 g. of 7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-
phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine in about
500 ml. of dry benzene was stirred at room temperature for
15 minutes and then 4.5 ml. of triethylamine was added.
10 Acetyl bromide (5.4 g., 0.044 mole) in 20 ml. of benzene
was added dropwise and the mixture refluxed for 1½
hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness and
the residue partitioned between 5% sodium bicarbonate
solution and ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate solution
15 was washed, dried and evaporated. The residue was treated
with fumaric acid to yield 7,8-diacetoxy-3-methyl-6-
phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine fumarate,
m.p. 156-161°C.

Similarly 6-cyclohexylthio-7,8-dihydroxy-3-
20 methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine was reacted
with acetyl bromide as described above to give 7,8-di-
acetoxy-6-cyclohexylthio-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
benzazepine; hydrobromide salt m.p. 149-150°C.

EXAMPLE 5

25 To a mixture of 7 g. (0.0337 mole) of
7,8-dimethoxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine
dissolved in 170 ml. of acetonitrile and 5 ml. of
triethylamine, cooled in an ice bath, was added 4.25 g.
(0.035 mole) of allyl bromide in 30 ml. of acetonitrile,
30 dropwise with stirring. The mixture was brought to room
temperature and refluxed for 1½ hours. The reaction
mixture was evaporated to dryness, partitioned between
ethyl acetate and 5% sodium bicarbonate solution, and the
separated ethyl acetate dried and evaporated to give
35 3-allyl-7,8-dimethoxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

1 The 3-allyl benzazepine (4.5 g., 0.0182 mole) was
dissolved in 200 ml. of methylene chloride, cooled and 9
g. (0.036 mole) of boron tribromide in 45 ml. of methylene
chloride was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred in
5 the ice bath for 30 minutes and then at room temperature
for 1 hour. Excess boron tribromide was destroyed by
adding methanol and the mixture evaporated to dryness.
The residue was triturated with acetonitrile to yield
3-allyl-7,8-dihydroxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine
10 hydrobromide, m.p. 195-204°C.

Following the procedures outlined in Example 2
the 3-allyl-7,8-dihydroxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
benzazepine hydrobromide was treated with
2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone to give the
15 7,8-dione which was then reacted with, for example,
thiophenol to obtain the corresponding 3-allyl-7,8-
dihydroxy-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine
hydrobromide, m.p. 103-123°C.

Similarly, reaction of dimethylallyl bromide as
20 described above gives as the final product 7,8-dihydroxy-
3-dimethylallyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benza-
zepine hydrobromide.

EXAMPLE 6

A solution of 5 g. (0.0166 mole) of 7,8-dihydroxy-
25 3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine
in 250 ml. of methanol was acidified with ethereal hydro-
gen chloride to yield the hydrochloride salt. The latter
was dissolved in 300 ml. of methanol and 4.0 g. (0.0176
mole) of 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone was
30 added portionwise under nitrogen and the mixture stirred
at room temperature for 20 minutes. Ether was added to
the reaction mixture and the solvents decanted to leave
3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzaze-
pine-7,8-dione hydrochloride. This hydrochloride was
35 dissolved in a minimum amount of methanol and then added

1 to a methanolic hydrogen chloride solution, portion-
wise. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1
hour, the solvent was evaporated and the residue tri-
tured with acetonitrile. The separated solid was puri-
5 fied via conversion to its free base to give 9-chloro-
7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-
1H-3-benzazepine, m.p. 173-174°C.

EXAMPLE 7

To a stirred solution of 2-thiophenethiol (0.9
10 g., 0.0076 mole) in 200 ml. of methanol was added
portionwise 2 g. (0.0074 mole) of 3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetra-
hydro-1H-3-benzazepine-7,8-dione, at room temperature
under argon. After stirring for 1 hour, the methanol was
distilled under vacuum, the residue slurried in 30 ml. of
15 water and filtered. The filtrate was made basic to give
the product, 7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-(2-thienylthio)-
2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, m.p. 189-191°C.

Similarly the above dione (5 g., 0.018 mole) was
added portionwise to a solution of 2.3 g. (0.02 mole) of
20 3-thiophenethiol in 200 ml. of methanol to yield upon
workup the corresponding product, 7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-
6-(3-thienylthio)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine,
m.p. 189-191°C.

EXAMPLE 8

25 A stirred solution of 620 ml. of 0.9 M n-butyl
lithium (0.56 mole) in tetrahydrofuran is placed under
nitrogen and cooled to -70°C. To this stirred solution
is added dropwise, during a period of 30 minutes, a solu-
tion of 0.1 mole of 6-bromo-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetra-
30 hydro-1H-3-benzazepine in 230 ml. of tetrahydrofuran. The
solution is stirred at -70°C for 30 minutes and then a
solution of 135 g. (0.62 mole) of diphenyldisulfide in 385
ml. of tetrahydrofuran is added dropwise. Stirring at
-70°C. is continued for 1 hour. The nearly colorless
35 solution is poured slowly with stirring into 5 l. of

1 ice/water containing excess hydrochloric acid. The mixture is extracted with ether, then the aqueous phase is made alkaline by addition of 10 N sodium hydroxide. An ether extract of the resulting mixture is washed with a
5 saturated solution of sodium chloride, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residual liquid is subjected to chromatographic separation to afford 3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, which is converted to a cyclohexylsulfamic acid
10 salt in methanol-ether, m.p. 136-139°C.

EXAMPLE 9

To a stirred mixture of 400 g. of concentrated sulfuric acid and 100 g. of concentrated nitric acid at 0-5°C. is added, in portions, 19.6 g. (0.1 mole) of
15 6-chloro-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine. The solution is stirred at 0-5°C. for 2.5 hours, then it is poured cautiously into 1.5 liters of ice/water. The solution is made basic by addition of excess sodium hydroxide, then it is extracted with ether. After being
20 washed several times with water the extract is dried and concentrated. The resulting mixture of approximately equal parts of 6-chloro-3-methyl-9-nitro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine and 6-chloro-3-methyl-7-nitro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine is separated by
25 chromatographic methods.

To a stirred solution of 11.0 g. (0.1 mole) of thiophenol in 200 ml. of dimethylformamide at 0-10°C., under an atmosphere of nitrogen, is added cautiously, in portions, 4.65 g. (0.11 mole) of a 57% dispersion of
30 sodium hydride in mineral oil. The resulting solution is stirred for 15 minutes at 25°C. and then a solution of 24.1 g. (0.1 mole) of 6-chloro-3-methyl-9-nitro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine in 50 ml. of dimethylformamide is added dropwise. The reaction mixture is heated at
35 100°C. for 2 hours, then it is cooled to 25°C. and

poured into ice/water. The resulting solid is filtered, air-dried and recrystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to give 3-methyl-9-nitro-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

5 To a solution of 15.7 g. (0.05 mole) of 3-methyl-9-nitro-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine in 350 ml. of ethanol and 125 ml. of water is added, in portions, 35 g. (0.2 mole) of sodium hydrosulfite. The mixture is stirred and refluxed for 16 hours, then an
10 additional 52 g. (0.3 mole) of sodium hydrosulfite is added and refluxing is continued for 30 hours, allowing about one-half of the solvent to distill from the reaction during the last hour. The mixture is cooled, diluted with water, made alkaline with ammonium hydroxide and extracted
15 with ethyl acetate. After being dried, the extract is concentrated to give 9-amino-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine which is purified by chromatography. A solution of the base in ethanol is treated with an excess of hydrogen chloride. Following
20 addition of ether crystalline 9-amino-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine dihydrochloride is obtained.

Alternatively the 9-nitro compound is hydrogenated in ethanol solution with 5% palladium-on-carbon at
25 50 p.s.i. for 2 hours to give the 9-amino derivative.

To a stirred suspension of 17.9 g. (0.05 mole) of 9-amino-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine dihydrochloride in 50 ml. of water and 50 ml. of concentrated hydrochloric acid at 0-5°C. is added
30 dropwise a solution of 4.2 g. (0.06 mole) of sodium nitrite in 25 ml. of water. After being stirred at 0-5°C. for 30 minutes, the resulting diazonium solution is added to a solution of 6.0 g. (0.06 mole) of cuprous chloride in 25 ml. of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The
35 mixture is stirred for 16 hours at 25°C., then it is

1 warmed to 60-80°C. for 1 hour. After being cooled to
15-20°C., the mixture is made alkaline and extracted
with ether. The ether extract is dried over magnesium
sulfate and concentrated to leave 9-chloro-3-methyl-6-
5 phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine which is
purified by chromatography or by recrystallization of
appropriate acid addition salts; hydrochloride salt m.p.
231-232°C.

EXAMPLE 10

10 To a stirred solution of 114 ml. of water and 15
ml. of concentrated sulfuric acid at 60-70°C. is added
23.2 g. (0.082 mole) of 9-amino-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-
2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine. The resulting
suspension is stirred vigorously and cooled to 0-5°C.
15 To this suspension is added 6.3 g. (0.091 mole) of sodium
nitrite in 10 ml. of water at a rate such that the
temperature does not exceed 5°C. The resulting
diazonium solution is added dropwise to a boiling solution
of 200 g. of cuprous sulfate and 300 ml. of water. After
20 being refluxed for 15 minutes the solution is cooled, a
trace of ascorbic acid is added and the pH is adjusted to
7.0 with ammonium hydroxide. The mixture is extracted
with ethyl acetate. After being dried the extract is
concentrated to afford 9-hydroxy-3-methyl-6-phenyl-
25 thio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine. Purification is
accomplished by chromatography or by recrystallization of
an appropriate acid addition salt.

EXAMPLE 11

Following the procedures outlined in Example 9,
30 the isomeric 6-chloro-3-methyl-7-nitro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-
1H-3-benzazepine is treated with sodium thiophenolate to
give the 6-phenylthio intermediate and the nitro group is
reduced with sodium hydrosulfite. To a solution of 2.6 g.
(0.0125 mole) of the resulting 7-amino-3-methyl-6-phenyl-
35 thio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine in 25 ml. of 3 N

1 sulfuric acid at 0-3°C., a solution of sodium nitrite
(1 g. in 5 ml. of water) is added dropwise until a
positive test for nitrous acid is obtained. Excess
nitrous acid is decomposed by adding 0.2 to 0.3 g. of urea
5 and stirring for 10 minutes. The diazonium solution is
added dropwise with stirring to 200 ml. of 50% sulfuric
acid at 70°C. and maintained at 70°C. until all of the
diazonium salt is decomposed. On cooling the warm
solution in an ice bath a crystalline precipitate is
10 formed. After being chilled for 30 minutes at 0°C., the
mixture is filtered. The solid is washed with a small
volume of ice/water. Recrystallization affords
7-hydroxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
benzazepine sulfate.

15

EXAMPLE 12

A suspension of 12.0 g. (0.05 mole) of 6-chloro-
3-methyl-9-nitro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, 100
ml. of ethanol and 0.2 g. of platinum dioxide is hydro-
genated on a Parr apparatus at 25°C. and an initial
20 hydrogen pressure of 4.12 bar. After the rapid hydrogen
uptake is completed, the mixture is filtered and the
filtrate is concentrated in vacuo to give 9-amino-6-
chloro-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

A mixture of 10.5 g. (0.05 mole) of 9-amino-6-
25 chloro-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine and 50
ml. of acetic anhydride is stirred and heated at
60-65°C. for 4 hours. The resulting solution is poured
into ice/water and stirred at 25°C. for 16 hours, then
it is made alkaline by addition of sodium hydroxide at
30 5-10°C. The precipitate is immediately filtered to give
9-acetamido-6-chloro-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
benzazepine.

To a stirred mixture of 200 g. of concentrated
sulfuric acid and 50 g. of concentrated nitric acid at
35 0-5°C. is added, in portions, 12.6 g. (0.05 mole) of

1 9-acetamido-6-chloro-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine. The solution is stirred at 0-5°C. for 2 hours and then it is poured cautiously into 500 ml. of ice/water. The solution is made alkaline with sodium
5 hydroxide. After being stirred at 25°C. for 16 hours, the mixture is filtered to give 9-amino-6-chloro-3-methyl-8-nitro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

A solution of 100 ml. of sulfuric acid and 50 ml. of water is cooled to -10°C. and maintained at this
10 temperature while 3.7 g. (0.054 mole) of sodium nitrite is added in small portions over a period of about 15 minutes. Cold 50% hypophosphorous acid 19.3 ml., (0.186 mole) is added over a period of 10-15 minutes, the temperature still being maintained at -10°C. A solution
15 of 5.1 g. (0.02 mole) of 9-amino-6-chloro-3-methyl-8-nitro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine in 100 ml. of glacial acetic acid is then added to the stirred diazonium solution dropwise during a period of 1 hour as the temperature is maintained at -10°C. Stirring is continued
20 for 2 hours allowing the temperature to rise to 5°C. The solution is maintained at this temperature in a hood for 36 hours, then the solution is steam distilled to remove acetic acid. The residual liquid is cooled and sodium hydroxide is cautiously added with stirring. The
25 crystalline 6-chloro-3-methyl-8-nitro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine is filtered. It may be purified by chromatography or recrystallization from ethyl acetate-hexane.

A stirred solution of 62 ml. of 0.9 M n-butyl
30 lithium (0.056 mole) in tetrahydrofuran, under nitrogen, is cooled to -70°C. and a solution of 2.4 g. (0.01 mole) of 6-chloro-3-methyl-8-nitro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine in 25 ml. of tetrahydrofuran is added during a period of 30 minutes. The solution is stirred at -70°C.
35 for 30 minutes and then a solution of 13.5 g. (0.06 mole)

1 of diphenyldisulfide in 40 ml. of tetrahydrofuran is added
dropwise. After being stirred at -70°C . for 1 hour the
solution is poured into 500 ml. of ice/water containing
5 excess hydrochloric acid. The mixture is extracted with
ethyl acetate and then the aqueous phase is made alkaline
with 10 N sodium hydroxide to precipitate 3-methyl-8-
nitro-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.
The product is filtered and recrystallized from ethyl
acetate-hexane or aqueous ethanol.

10 Following the procedures outlined in Examples 9
and 10, the 3-methyl-8-nitro-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetra-
hydro-1H-3-benzazepine is reduced with sodium hydrosulfite
and the corresponding 8-amino derivative is diazotized and
then heated with cuprous sulfate/sulfuric acid to yield
15 8-hydroxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
benzazepine.

EXAMPLE 13

Following the procedures outlined in Example 12,
9-amino-6-chloro-3-methyl-8-nitro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
20 benzazepine is treated with n-butyl lithium followed by
diphenyldisulfide to give the corresponding 6-phenylthio
derivative which is diazotized and then reacted with
cuprous chloride and hydrochloric acid to give 9-chloro-8-
nitro-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
25 benzazepine. The latter is reduced with sodium
hydrosulfite and the resulting 8-amino derivative is
diazotized and then treated with cuprous sulfate/sulfuric
acid to furnish 9-chloro-8-hydroxy-3-methyl-6-phenyl-
thio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

30

EXAMPLE 14

The free base of 7,8-dimethoxy-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-
tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine (0.075 mole) is dissolved in
170 ml. of acetic acid. Bromine (28 g., 0.175 mole) is
added in a thin stream and the mixture is stirred for 2
35 hours. The precipitate is collected, washed with ether

1 and dissolved in boiling methanol and acetone to destroy
excess bromine. The product, 6-bromo-7,8-dimethoxy-3-
methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine hydrobromide,
is allowed to crystallize from the methanol. The hydro-
5 bromide is then converted to the corresponding free base.

A mixture of the 6-bromo compound (0.009 mole),
trifluoromethyl iodide (0.036 mole) and 0.0708 mole of
copper powder in 15 ml. of dimethylformamide in a pressure
reactor is heated at 150°C. for 68 hours. The cooled
10 reaction mixture is diluted with 20 ml. of dimethyl-
formamide, 200 ml. of ethyl acetate and then stirred while
500 ml. of water is added. The separated organic phase is
washed, dried and evaporated to give 7,8-dimethoxy-3-
methyl-6-trifluoromethyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
15 benzazepine which is demethylated in methylene chloride
with boron tribromide.

Following the procedures outlined in Example 2
the 7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-trifluoromethyl-2,3,4,5-
tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine hydrobromide is treated with
20 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone to give the
7,8-dione which is then reacted with, for example,
thiophenol to yield 7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-9-
trifluoromethyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine
hydrobromide.

25 Similar demethylation of the above prepared
6-bromo compound followed by formation of the quinone and
treatment with thiophenol furnishes 9-bromo-7,8-
dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
benzazepine, free base m.p. 174°C. (dec.).

30 EXAMPLE 15

To a stirred solution of 42.6 g. (0.206 mole) of
7,8-dimethoxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine in 1 l.
of toluene were added 35.7 ml. of triethylamine (0.256
mole) and 24.5 ml. of ethyl chloroformate (0.256 mole), at
35 room temperature, and the mixture was refluxed for 12

1 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered to remove
triethylamine hydrochloride and the filtrate was concen-
trated. The solid residue (57 g.) was recrystallized from
ethyl acetate to give 3-carboethoxy-7,8-dimethoxy-2,3,4,5-
5 tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, m.p. 91-93°C.

The above prepared compound (57 g., 0.204 mole) was
dissolved in 1 l. of carbon tetrachloride. The solution
was cooled to -15°C. and, under a positive argon
pressure, 34.2 ml. (0.306 mole) of benzene sulfonyl
10 chloride were added dropwise with stirring. Anhydrous
zinc chloride (22.5 g., 0.165 mole) was added all at once
and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature
for 12 hours. An additional 10 ml. of benzene sulfonyl
chloride and 11 g. of zinc chloride were added and the
15 mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The
reaction mixture was filtered, the filtrate was concen-
trated and the resulting oil was chromatographed on a wet
silica column. The product was eluted with increasing
concentrations of ethyl acetate in hexane (20-50%) to give
20 33.3 g. of 3-carboethoxy-7,8-dimethoxy-6-phenylthio-
2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

To 700 ml. of tetrahydrofuran containing 12.9 g.
(0.34 mole) of lithium aluminum hydride was added dropwise
with stirring 32.9 g. (0.085 mole) of the above-prepared
25 6-phenylthio compound dissolved in 400 ml. of tetrahydro-
furan. After the addition was complete the mixture was
refluxed for 3 hours and the excess hydride was quenched
carefully by the addition of 12.9 ml. of water, 12.9 ml.
of 20% sodium hydroxide solution and 38.7 ml. of water.
30 The mixture was filtered and the inorganic solid was
washed thoroughly with tetrahydrofuran. The filtrate was
concentrated and the resulting oil was chromatographed on
silica using methanol/chloroform to give 13 g. of
7,8-dimethoxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
35 benzazepine.

1 To a solution of 13 g. (0.04 mole) of
7,8-dimethoxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
benzazepine in 750 ml. of methanol was added slowly with
stirring at room temperature 316 ml. of a 0.5 M solution
5 of sodium periodate. The reaction mixture was stirred in
a water bath heated to 40°C. for 18 hours, filtered and
the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was
partitioned between chloroform and water, and the aqueous
layer was extracted with chloroform. The combined extract
10 was dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo to
yield 10.4 g. of oil which was triturated with ether to
furnish 8.3 g. of solid 7,8-dimethoxy-3-methyl-6-phenyl-
sulfinyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, m.p.
128-132°C.

15 The above-prepared sulfoxide (8.3 g., 0.024 mole)
was dissolved in 200 ml. of methylene chloride. The
solution was cooled to -78°C. and, under argon, a
solution of 7.9 ml. (0.108 mole) of thionyl chloride in 75
ml. of methylene chloride was added dropwise. The mixture
20 was stirred in the cold for four hours and gradually
allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture
was concentrated and the resulting oil was washed with 10%
sodium hydroxide solution, then extracted into chloro-
form. The dried extract was evaporated in vacuo and the
25 residue was chromatographed on silica using methanol/
chloroform to give 4.8 g. of 9-chloro-7,8-dimethoxy-3-
methyl-6-phenyl-thio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine;
hydrochloride salt m.p. 209-210°C.

 To a solution of the above 9-chloro compound
30 (3.76 g., 0.0104 mole) in 120 ml. of methanesulfonic acid
was added l-methionine (8.6 g., 0.058 mole). The mixture
was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours, quenched
with ice/water and made basic with concentrated ammonium
hydroxide to pH 9.5. The resulting mixture was extracted
35 with ethyl acetate and the extract was dried over sodium

4 sulfate. Evaporation of the ethyl acetate yielded 1.8 g.
(52% crude yield) of 9-chloro-7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-
phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, m.p.
174-176°C., identical to the material prepared in Example
5 6 above.

EXAMPLE 16

A mixture of 2.6 g. (0.008 mole) of 7,8-dimethoxy-3-
methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine
(prepared as in Example 3) and 1.26 g. (0.0085 mole) of
10 dl-methionine in 35 ml. of methanesulfonic acid was stirred
at room temperature for 3.5 hours. The reaction mixture was
quenched with ice/water, made basic with 10% sodium
hydroxide solution to pH 8.5 and extracted with chloroform.
The extract was washed with saturated sodium chloride
15 solution, dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated to give
2.18 g. (87% yield) of 8-hydroxy-7-methoxy-3-methyl-6-phenyl-
thio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, m.p. 161-162°C.

Reaction of 8-hydroxy-7-methoxy-3-methyl-6-phenyl-
thio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine with acetyl bromide
20 in trifluoroacetic acid gave 8-acetoxy-7-methoxy-3-methyl-6-
phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine; hydro-
chloride salt m.p. 240-241°C.

EXAMPLE 17

To a solution of 1.0 g. (0.0078 mole) of
25 p-fluorothiophenol in 200 ml. of methanol was added
portionwise 2 g. (0.0073 mole) of 3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetra-
hydro-1H-3-benzazepine-7,8-dione hydrobromide (prepared as
in Example 2) and the resulting mixture was stirred at room
temperature under argon for 1 hour. The methanol was
30 distilled from the reaction mixture in vacuo and the residue
was partitioned between ether and water. The aqueous layer
was extracted with ether and then made basic with ammonium
hydroxide solution. The precipitate was filtered and the
dried filtrate was chromatographed on silica using methanol/
35 chloroform. The material eluted from the column was slurried

1 with ether and filtered. Distillation of the ether gave
7,8-dihydroxy-6-(p-fluorophenylthio)-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetra-
hydro-1H-3-benzazepine, m.p. 164-166°C.

5 Similarly, reaction of 1 g. (0.0075 mole) of
p-toluenethiol and 2 g. of the dione in 200 ml. of methanol
as described above gave 7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-(p-tolyl-
thio)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine, m.p. 105-114°C
and reaction of 1.65 g. (0.0011 mole) of p-nitrothiophenol
and 2.3 g. of the dione in 200 ml. of methanol gave 7,8-di-
10 hydroxy-3-methyl-6-(p-nitrophenylthio)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-
3-benzazepine, m.p. 165-170°C.

Reaction of 7,8-dihydroxy-6-(p-fluorophenylthio)-3-
methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine with acetyl bro-
mide as described in Example 4 yielded 7,8-diacetoxy-6-(p-
15 fluorophenylthio)-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzaze-
pine, m.p. 125-127°C.

EXAMPLE 18

Following the procedures outlined in Example 17,
0.9 g. (0.0075 mole) of furfuryl mercaptan and 2 g. (0.0073
20 mole) of 3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine-7,8-
dione hydrobromide were reacted in 200 ml. of methanol to
yield 7,8-dihydroxy-6-furfurylthio-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetra-
hydro-1H-3-benzazepine, free base m.p. 162-165°C.

EXAMPLE 19

25 To a solution of 1.3 g. (0.02 mole) of potassium
hydroxide in 20 ml. of water was added 2.9 g. (0.022 mole)
of p-fluorothiophenol in 20 ml. of ethanol. The mixture was
refluxed for 1 hour and 4.8 g. (0.02 mole) of 6-chloro-3-
methyl-9-nitro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine (prepared
30 as in Example 9) in 20 ml. of ethanol was added. The
resulting solution was refluxed for 4.5 hours and allowed to
cool. A red oil was decanted from the reaction mixture,
dissolved in ethyl acetate and washed with saturated sodium
chloride solution and 10% sodium hydroxide solution. The
35 dried ethyl acetate solution was evaporated to give 5.3 g.
of 6-(p-fluorophenylthio)-3-methyl-9-nitro-2,3,4,5-tetra-
hydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

1 A mixture of 4.3 g. (0.0135 mole) of the above
prepared 9-nitro derivative dissolved in 100 ml. of ethanol,
50 ml. of 1 N sulfuric acid and 0.4 g. of 5% palladium-on-
carbon in 50 ml. of ethanol was hydrogenated at 60 p.s.i.
5 for 2 hours. The catalyst was filtered from the reaction
mixture and the filtrate was evaporated. The residue was
dissolved in a minimum amount of ethanol to which ethereal
hydrogen chloride was added. The solid was filtered to give
1.5 g. of 9-amino-6-(p-fluorophenylthio)-3-methyl-
10 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine dihydrochloride.

Following the procedure outlined in Example 9, the
9-amino-3-benzazepine dihydrochloride (1.25 g.) was
diazotized with sodium nitrite in water and concentrated
hydrochloric acid and then treated with cuprous chloride to
15 yield, after purification on silica, 9-chloro-6-(p-fluoro-
phenylthio)-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine;
hydrochloride salt m.p. 212-213°C.

EXAMPLE 20

To a solution of 34 g. (0.177 mole) of 7,8-di-
20 methoxy-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine in 200
ml. of trifluoroacetic acid was added 40 ml. of bromine (118
g., 0.735 mole) in 200 ml. of acetic acid and the solution
was refluxed for 2 hours on a steam bath. The reaction
mixture was quenched with 40% sodium hydroxide solution to
25 pH 8 and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was
washed with water, dried and evaporated to leave
6,9-dibromo-7,8-dimethoxy-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-
3-benzazepine; hydrochloride salt m.p. 219-220°C.

A sample of 9.7 g. (0.0256 mole) of the above
30 6,9-dibromo compound was evaporated three times from dry
methylene chloride. After being dried with magnesium
sulfate, the methylene chloride solution was evaporated and
the residue was dissolved in 200 ml. of dry toluene. The
solution was stirred under argon at -78°C. and 9.82 ml.
35 (0.0256 mole) of fresh n-butyl lithium solution in hexane

1 was added. To the resulting cold solution was added 20 g.
(0.0917 mole) of diphenyl disulfide and the mixture was
stirred for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was quenched with
10% hydrochloric acid and extracted with ether. The aqueous
5 solution was made basic and extracted with ethyl acetate.
The extract was washed with water, dried and evaporated to
give 6.3 g. of crude oil which was chromatographed on silica
with ethyl acetate. The resulting oil was passed quickly
through a column containing alumina with ethyl acetate and
10 the solution was evaporated. The residue was taken into
ether and treated with ethereal hydrogen chloride to give
9-bromo-7,8-dimethoxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-
tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine hydrochloride, m.p. 201-203°C.

A mixture of 1.03 g. (0.0023 mole) of the above
15 prepared hydrochloride, 100 ml. of methanesulfonic acid, 5
ml. of water and 4 g. (0.027 mole) of methionine was stirred
at room temperature for 72 hours. The reaction mixture was
poured onto ice, made basic with ammonium hydroxide solution
to pH 7 and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was
20 washed with aqueous sodium bisulfite and water, dried and
evaporated to yield 600 mg. of 9-bromo-7,8-dihydroxy-3-
methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine,
m.p. 174°C. (dec.).

EXAMPLE 21

25 To a solution of 1.1 g. (0.0011 mole) of
2-furanthiol in 200 ml. of methanol is added portionwise 2.3
g. (0.0084 mole) of 3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benza-
zepine-7,8-dione hydrobromide. After stirring for 1 hour at
room temperature the reaction mixture is filtered and the
30 filtrate concentrated in vacuo to give 7,8-dihydroxy-6-
(2-furylthio)-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine
hydrobromide.

Similarly reaction of 1.44 g. (0.0011 mole) of
2-thiophenemethanethiol in 200 ml. of methanol and the above
35 dione (2.3 g., 0.0084 mole) gives 7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-
(2-thienylmethylthio)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine
hydrobromide.

EXAMPLE 22

To a solution of 12.8 g. (0.052 mole) of 7,8-dimethoxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine (prepared as in Example 1) in 50 ml. of glacial acetic acid at 55°C. was added 3.0 ml. of bromine (8.8 g., 0.055 mole) dropwise over 1 hour with stirring. After addition was completed, the temperature was raised to 70°C. for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water and made basic with 40% sodium hydroxide solution. The basic solution was extracted with ethyl acetate and the extract dried over sodium sulfate. Removal of the solvent gave 6-bromo-7,8-dimethoxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine as an oil.

A solution of 1.0 g. (0.0035 mole) of the 6-bromo compound prepared above in 20 ml. of dry tetrahydrofuran was added to 2.0 ml. of a 2.3 M solution of n-butyl lithium in hexane at -78°C. under argon over a 1 hour period. The mixture was stirred for an additional 30 minutes and then 2.9 g. (0.0079 mole) of diphenyl disulfide in 10 ml. of tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise. This mixture was stirred at -78°C. for 2 hours, allowed to stand at room temperature for 18 hours and then slowly poured into a mixture of ice/water (50 ml.) and ether (25 ml.). The aqueous layer was extracted with ether, and the ether extract was extracted with 3 N hydrochloric acid. The acid layer was made basic with sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with ethyl acetate. The dried extract was concentrated to dryness to leave 7,8-dimethoxy-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

Ethylene oxide (0.5 ml., 0.44 g., 0.010 mole) is added to a stirred solution of 1.58 g. (0.005 mole) of 7,8-dimethoxy-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine in 100 ml. of methanol at 0°C. The mixture is stirred at this temperature for 2 hours and then allowed to warm to room temperature. Concentration of the mixture in vacuo gives 7,8-dimethoxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

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1 The above prepared benzazepine (1.66 g., 0.005 mole) is refluxed in 25 ml. of 48% hydrobromic acid for 2 hours. The reaction mixture is evaporated to dryness in vacuo and the residue distilled azeotropically with toluene
5 to leave the product, 7,8-dihydroxy-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine hydrobromide.

EXAMPLE 23

 To a solution of 1.58 g. (0.005 mole) of 7,8-dimethoxy-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine
10 in 25 ml. of methylene chloride and 1.0 g. of triethylamine is added dropwise 1.05 g. (0.010 mole) of cyclopropanecarboxylic acid chloride at 5°C. and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The reaction mixture is filtered and the filtrate is washed with water,
15 5% potassium carbonate solution and then with water, dried and subsequently concentrated to give 3-cyclopropanecarbonyl-7,8-dimethoxy-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

 The cyclopropanecarbonyl derivative (1.85 g., 0.005
20 mole) in 10 ml. of dry tetrahydrofuran is added to 20 ml. of a 1.02 M solution of diborane in tetrahydrofuran (0.02 mole) at 0°C. and under argon. The mixture is allowed to come to room temperature and then refluxed for 3 hours. The cooled reaction mixture is treated with methanol and 3 N
25 hydrochloric acid to decompose excess diborane and refluxed for 1 hour. This mixture is evaporated to dryness and the residue is taken up into water, then extracted with ether. The aqueous layer is made basic with sodium hydroxide solution, extracted with methylene chloride, dried and
30 concentrated to leave 3-cyclopropylmethyl-7,8-dimethoxy-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine. Demethylation with 48% hydrobromic acid as described in Example 24 yields 3-cyclopropylmethyl-7,8-dihydroxy-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine hydrobromide.

EXAMPLE 24

To a solution of 1.58 g. (0.005 mole) of 7,8-dimethoxy-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine in 25 ml. of methylene chloride and 1.0 g. of triethylamine is added dropwise 1.85 g. (0.010 mole) of 2-phenethylbromide at 5°C. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, filtered and the filtrate is washed with water, then extracted with dilute hydrochloric acid. The acid extract is washed with ether and made basic with 10% sodium hydroxide solution to give the product 7,8-dimethoxy-3-(2-phenethyl)-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine. Demethylation with 48% hydrobromic acid as described in Example 24 yields 7,8-dihydroxy-3-(2-phenethyl)-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine hydrobromide.

EXAMPLE 25

A solution of 5.0 g. (0.0396 mole) of m-fluoroanisole in 44 ml. of dry tetrahydrofuran was treated with 14.5 ml. of 2.6 M solution of n-butyl lithium in hexane at -65°C., and the resulting mixture was stirred in the cold for 2-1/4 hours. Trimethylborate ester (6.41 g., 0.0377 mole) in 52 ml. of dry ether was added at -65°C. over a 15 minute period. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, and dilute hydrochloric acid was added. The organic layer was separated, washed with water, dried and concentrated to give 3-fluoro-2-(dihydroxyborinyl)anisole (4.62 g., 80% yield).

To a solution of the above prepared anisole (4.55 g., 0.0268 mole) in 33 ml. of warm toluene was added slowly 12.4 ml. of 30% hydrogen peroxide solution, and the mixture was heated on a steam bath for 45 minutes. The reaction mixture was cooled, and the separated organic layer was washed with water, 10% ferrous ammonium sulfate solution and water. The organic solution was then extracted with 10% sodium hydroxide solution, and the basic extract was made

1 acid with concentrated hydrochloric acid to give an oil.
The oil was extracted with methylene chloride, dried and
concentrated to leave 3-fluoro-2-hydroxyanisole (2.04 g.,
69% yield).

5 The hydroxyanisole derivative (1.77 g., 0.0125
mole) was dissolved in 18 ml. of dry acetone, and 3.44 g. of
powdered potassium carbonate and 2.36 ml. of methyl sulfate
were added. The mixture was stirred and refluxed for 30
10 minutes, diluted with water and extracted with ether. The
ether extract was washed with water, stirred for 90 minutes
with dilute ammonium hydroxide solution, and the separated
organic layer was washed with water. The dried organic
solution was concentrated to 1.64 g. (68% yield) of liquid,
3-fluoro-2-methoxyanisole, b.p. 93.5-102°C. at 19-24 mm.
15 of mercury pressure.

A solution of 37% formaldehyde (25 ml.) was added
to a solution of the above prepared methoxyanisole (25.0 g.,
0.16 mole) in 100 ml. of glacial acetic acid and hydrogen
chloride gas was bubbled in for 4-1/2 hours. The tempera-
20 ture was maintained at 20-25°C. by means of an ice/water
bath. The reaction mixture was poured into water, extracted
with ether and the ether extract washed with water. The
dried extract was concentrated at 35°C. to leave 31.63 g.
(97% yield) of 3,4-dimethoxy-2-fluorobenzyl chloride, m.p.
25 44.5-47.5 °C.

Sodium cyanide (9.19 g., 0.187 mole) was added to a
solution of the above benzyl chloride (30.7 g., 0.15 mole)
in 530 ml. of dimethyl sulfoxide. After about 45 minutes,
the reaction mixture was poured into 1 l. ice/water and
30 extracted with ether. The ether extract was washed with
water, dried and concentrated at 50°C. to give 26.9 g.
(92% yield) of 3,4-dimethoxy-2-fluorobenzyl nitrile.

The benzyl nitrile (3.9 g., 0.02 mole) was
dissolved in equal volumes of ethanol and 10 N aqueous
35 sodium hydroxide (50 ml. of each) and refluxed for 24

1 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into about 200 ml.
of hot water, filtered, and the hot filtrate was acidified
with concentrated hydrochloric acid. Cooling yielded
2-fluorohomoveratric acid.

5 Following the procedures outlined in Examples 1 and
2, the 2-fluorohomoveratric acid is reacted with amino-
acetaldehyde dimethylacetal to form N-(2,2-dimethoxyethyl)-
3,4,-dimethoxy-2-fluorophenylacetamide which is ring closed
with hydrochloric acid and glacial acetic acid to obtain
10 2,3-dihydro-7,8-dimethoxy-6-fluoro-2-oxo-1H-3-benzazepine.
The dihydrobenzazepine is reduced first with hydrogen and
palladium-on-carbon, then with diborane to give
7,8-dimethoxy-6-fluoro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.
The latter is treated with formaldehyde/formic acid to give
15 the corresponding 3-methyl derivative which is demethylated
with 48% hydrobromic acid. The resulting catechol is
oxidized with 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone and
the dione is treated with a methanolic solution of
thiophenol to furnish the product 7,8-dihydroxy-9-fluoro-3-
20 methyl-6-phenyl-thio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

EXAMPLE 26

Following the procedures outlined in Example 2, a
methanolic solution of p-methoxythiophenol is reacted with
3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine-7,8-dione
25 hydrobromide to yield the product, as the free base,
7,8-dihydroxy-6-(p-methoxyphenylthio)-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetra-
hydro-1H-3-benzazepine. Treatment with boron tribromide in
methylene chloride solution gives 7,8-dihydroxy-6-(p-hydroxy-
phenylthio)-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

EXAMPLE 27

30 To a solution of 18.21 g. (0.0446 mole) of 9-bromo-
7,8-dimethoxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
benzazepine (prepared as in Example 20) in 200 ml. of
toluene, cooled to -78°C., is slowly added 26.0 ml. of 2.1
35 M n-butyl lithium in hexane. After 20 minutes at this

1 temperature 23.1 ml. of dimethylformamide is added and the
mixture is stirred for 1/2 hour. The reaction mixture, at
room temperature, is poured into 10% sodium hydroxide
solution and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract is
5 washed with water, dried and concentrated to give
7,8-dimethoxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
benzazepine-9-carboxaldehyde.

The aldehyde (10.72 g., 0.03 mole) is dissolved in
50 ml. of methanol and 3.42 g. (0.09 mole) of sodium boro-
10 hydride is added slowly. The mixture is stirred for 1 hour,
quenched with acetic acid, evaporated, made basic and
extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract is washed with
water, dried and evaporated to leave 7,8-dimethoxy-9-hydroxy-
methyl-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
15 benzazepine.

A mixture of 5.39 g. (0.015 mole) of the above
9-hydroxymethyl derivative in 100 ml. of chloroform and 75
ml. of concentrated hydrochloric acid is refluxed for 2
hours. The reaction mixture is evaporated and partitioned
20 between hydrochloric acid and ethyl acetate. The acid
solution is made basic with 40% sodium hydroxide solution
and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract is washed
with water, dried and evaporated to give 9-chloromethyl-
7,8-dimethoxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
25 benzazepine.

To a solution of 3.77 g. (0.01 mole) of the
9-chloromethyl derivative is added slowly 1.4 g (0.036 mole)
of sodium borohydride and the mixture is heated on a steam
bath under argon for 3 hours. The reaction mixture is
30 extracted with aqueous ethyl acetate, and the extract is
washed with water. The dried extract is then evaporated to
yield 7,8-dimethoxy-3,9-dimethyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetra-
hydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

A solution of 1.717 g. (0.,005 mole) of the
35 9-methyl benzazepine in ethyl acetate is treated with

1 ethereal hydrogen chloride and then evaporated. The residue
is dissolved in 25 ml. of dry methylene chloride, cooled to
0°C. and 9.23 ml. of a solution of 1 g. of boron
tribromide per 2.5 ml. of methylene chloride (0.015 mole) is
5 added. After 10 minutes the reaction mixture is evaporated
and the residue extracted with ethyl acetate/water/ammonium
hydroxide. The ethyl acetate extract is washed with water,
dried and evaporated to give 7,8-dihydroxy-3,9-dimethyl-6-
phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

10

EXAMPLE 28

To a solution of 0.8 g. (0.0022 mole) of 9-chloro-
7,8-dimethoxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-
3-benzazepine (prepared as in Example 15) in 10 ml. of
methylsulfonic acid at room temperature is added 0.35 g.
15 (0.0023 mole) of solid methionine all at once and the mix-
ture is stirred for 4 hours. The reaction mixture is
quenched in ice/water and made basic (pH 7.5) with concen-
trated ammonium hydroxide. The basic solution is extract-
ed with methylene chloride and washed with saturated sodium
20 chloride solution. The organic layer is dried and
evaporated in vacuo to leave 9-chloro-8-hydroxy-7-methoxy-
3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

EXAMPLE 29

A mixture of 0.45 g. (0.0013 mole) of 9-chloro-8-
25 hydroxy-7-methoxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-
1H-3-benzazepine and 0.2 ml. (0.0026 mole) of acetyl bromide
in trifluoroacetic acid is heated to reflux on a steam bath
for 2 hours. The reaction mixture is concentrated and the
residue is taken up in 100 ml. of methylene chloride. This
30 solution is dried and evaporated to give 8-acetoxy-9-chloro-
7-methoxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-
benzazepine.

1

EXAMPLE 30

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Mg. per Capsule</u>
	7,8-dihydroxy-6-phenylthio 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-	50 (free base)
5	benzazepine (as an acid addition salt)	
	Magnesium stearate	2
	Lactose	200

10 The above ingredients are mixed, passed through a #40 mesh
screen, remixed and filled into #2 capsules.

EXAMPLE 31

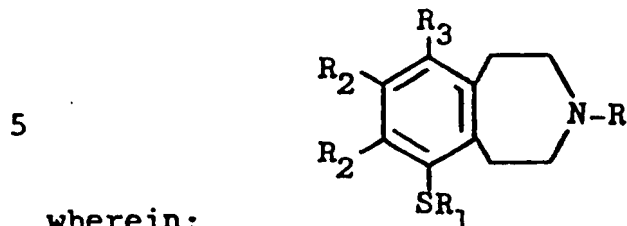
	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Mg. per Tablet</u>
15	7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6- phenylthio-2,3,4,5- tetrahydro-1H-3- benzazepine (as an acid addition salt)	10
	Calcium sulfate, dihydrate	150
20	Sucrose	25
	Starch	15
	Talc	5
	Stearic acid	3

25 The sucrose, calcium sulfate and active ingredient are
thoroughly mixed and granulated with hot 10% gelatin
solution. The wetted mass is passed through a #6 mesh
screen directly onto drying trays. The granules are dried
at 50°C. and passed through a #20 mesh screen, mixed
30 with the starch, talc and stearic acid, and compressed
into tablets.

The capsules or tablets prepared as in Examples 30
and 31 are administered internally to an animal or human
subject requiring antipsychotic or antiemetic therapy
35 within the dose ranges set forth hereinabove. Similarly
other compounds of formula I can be formulated in the same
manner to give pharmaceutical compositions useful in
producing dopamine receptor blocking activity.

1 We claim:

1. A compound represented by the formula:



R is methyl, allyl, dimethylallyl, phenethyl, cyclopropylmethyl or β -hydroxyethyl;

10 R_1 is phenyl, m- or p-substituted phenyl with the substituent being trifluoromethyl, chloro, methoxy, methyl, fluoro, nitro or hydroxy, cyclohexyl, thienyl, thienylmethyl, furyl or furylmethyl;

R_2 is hydrogen, methoxy, alkanoyloxy with the
15 alkanoyl moiety having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, or hydroxy, each R_2 being the same or different except that when one of R_2 is alkanoyloxy the other is hydrogen, methoxy or alkanoyloxy; and

R_3 is hydrogen, chloro, bromo, trifluoromethyl,
20 fluoro or methyl,
or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1 in which R is methyl, R_1 is phenyl, p-trifluoromethylphenyl, p-chloro-
25 phenyl, p-tolyl, p-fluorophenyl, cyclohexyl or 2-thienyl, both R_2 are hydrogen, acetoxy or hydroxy, or one R_2 is hydroxy and the other is methoxy, and R_3 is hydrogen, chloro or bromo.

3. A compound according to claim 2 in which both
30 R_2 are hydroxy.

4. A compound according to claim 3 being the compound 7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

5. A compound according to claim 3 being the
35 compound 9-chloro-7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

1 6. A compound according to claim 3 being the compound 7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-(2-thienylthio)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

5 7. A compound according to claim 3 being the compound 6-(p-fluorophenylthio)-7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

8. A compound according to claim 3 being the compound 9-bromo-7,8-dihydroxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

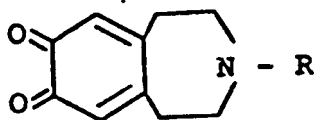
10 9. A compound according to claim 2 in which both R_2 are hydrogen.

10. A compound according to claim 9 being the compound 3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

15 11. A compound according to claim 2 being the compound 8-hydroxy-7-methoxy-3-methyl-6-phenylthio-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine.

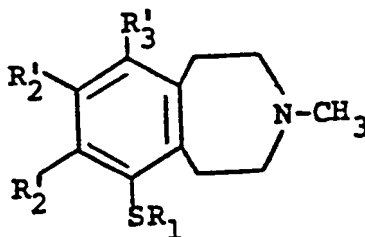
12. A compound represented by the formula:

20



13. A process for the preparation of a
25 compound represented by the formula:

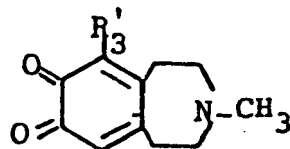
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35

- 1 wherein R_1 is phenyl, m- or p-substituted phenyl with the
substituent being trifluoromethyl, chloro, methoxy, methyl,
fluoro, nitro or hydroxy, cyclohexyl, thienyl, thienyl-
methyl, furyl or furylmethyl; both R_2 are methoxy, alkanoy-
5 loxy with the alkanoyl moiety having from 2 to 6 carbon
atoms, or hydroxy; and R_3 is hydrogen, bromo, fluoro or
trifluoromethyl; or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable
acid addition salt thereof, which comprises reacting a
dione represented by the formula:

10



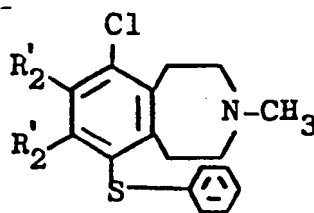
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- wherein R_3 is as defined above, with a mercaptan, R_1SH ,
in which R_1 is as defined above except for hydroxy sub-
stituted phenyl; optionally treating a methoxy substituted
phenyl product with boron tribromide to give the correspond-
20 ing hydroxy substituted derivative; optionally reacting the
7,8-dihydroxy product with diazomethane or an alkanoyl
halide to give the corresponding dimethoxy or dialkanoyloxy
derivative, respectively; and optionally forming an acid
addition salt of the compound obtained as above.

25

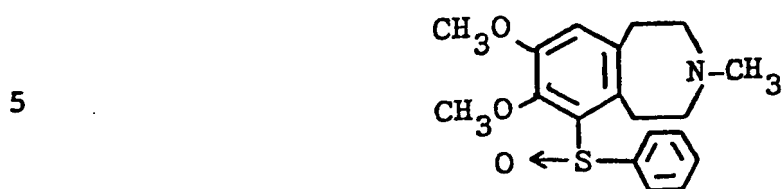
14. A process for the preparation of a compound
represented by the formula:

30

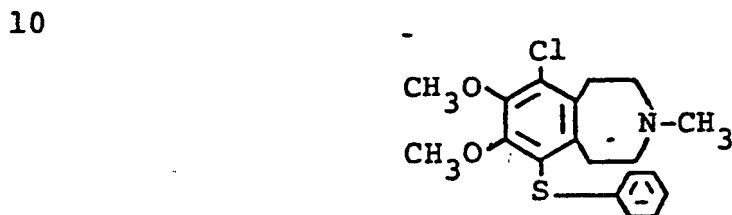


- wherein both R_2 are methoxy, alkanoyloxy with the alkanoyl
moiety having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, or hydroxy; or a
35 nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt

1 thereof; which comprises treating a compound represented
by the formula:

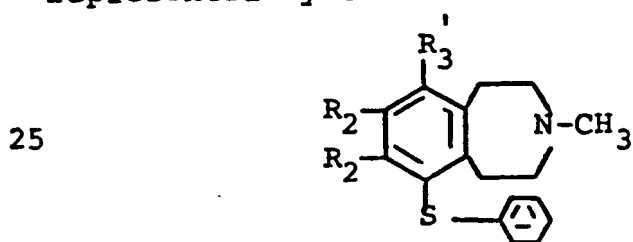


with thionyl chloride to give the following compound:



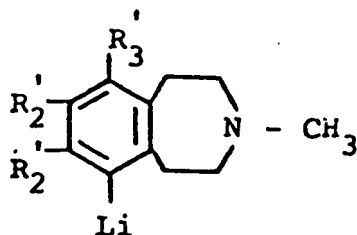
15 ; optionally demethylating the methoxy groups; optionally reacting the 7,8-dihydroxy product with an alkanoyl halide to give the corresponding dialkanoyloxy derivative; and optionally forming an acid addition salt of the compound
20 obtained as above.

15. A process for the preparation of a compound represented by the formula:



wherein both R_2 are hydrogen, methoxy, alkanoyloxy with the
30 alkanoyl moiety having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, or hydroxy and R_3 is hydrogen or bromo, or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, which comprises reacting a compound represented by the formula:

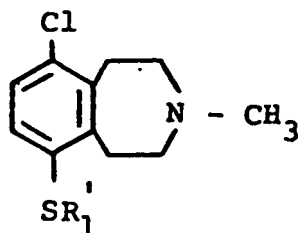
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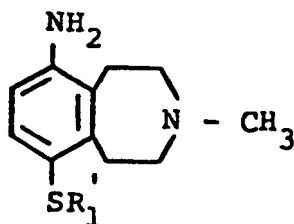
wherein both R_2 are hydrogen or methoxy and R_3 is hydrogen or bromo, with diphenyldisulfide; optionally demethylating the methoxy groups; optionally reacting the 7,8-dihydroxy product with an alkanoyl halide to give the corresponding dialkanoyloxy derivative; and optionally forming an acid addition salt of the compound obtained as above.

16. A process for the preparation of a compound 15 represented by the formula:



20

wherein R_1 is phenyl, m- or p-substituted phenyl with the substituent being trifluoromethyl, chloro, methoxy, methyl, fluoro or hydroxy, cyclohexyl, thienyl, thienylmethyl, 25furyl or furylmethyl, or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, which comprises diazotizing an amino compound represented by the formula:

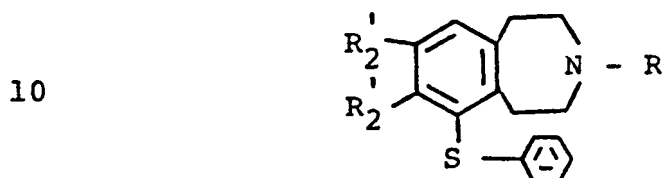


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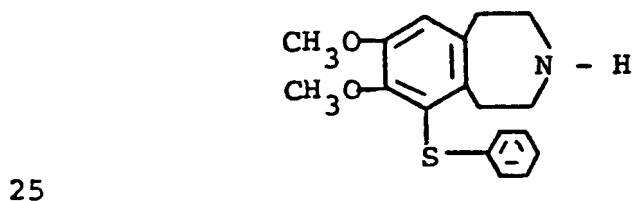
wherein R_1 is as defined above except for hydroxy substituted phenyl, and reacting the resulting diazonium salt

1 with cuprous chloride; optionally treating a methoxy substituted phenyl product with boron tribromide to give the corresponding hydroxy substituted derivative; and optionally forming an acid addition salt of the compound obtained
5 as above.

17. A process for the preparation of a compound represented by the formula:



wherein R is methyl, allyl, dimethylallyl, phenethyl, cyclopropylmethyl or β -hydroxyethyl; and both R_2 are methoxy, alkanoyloxy with the alkanoyl moiety having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, or hydroxy; or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof; which
comprises N-alkylating or N-acylating a compound represented
20 by the formula:

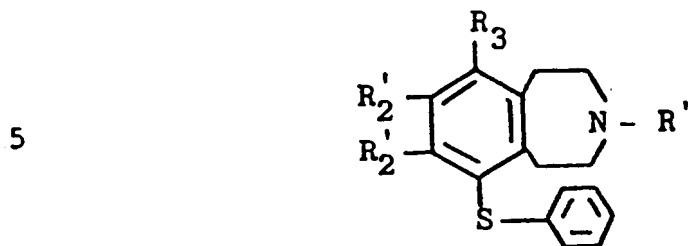


by reaction with,

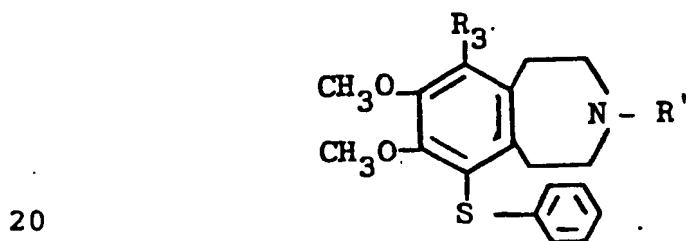
- 30
- a) formaldehyde and formic acid,
 - b) allyl, dimethylallyl or 2-phenethyl bromide,
 - c) ethylene oxide or
 - d) cyclopropanecarboxylic acid chloride

followed by reduction of the N-amide with diborane; optionally demethylating the methoxy groups; optionally reacting the 7,8-dihydroxy product with an alkanoyl halide
35 to give the corresponding dialkanoyloxy derivative; and optionally forming an acid addition salt of the compound obtained as above.

- 1 18. A process for the preparation of a compound represented by the formula:



wherein R' is methyl, allyl, dimethylallyl, phenethyl
 10 or cyclopropylmethyl; R2' are both hydroxy or alkanoyloxy
 with the alkanoyl moiety having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms;
 and R3 is hydrogen, chloro, bromo, trifluoromethyl or
 methyl; or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable acid
 addition salt thereof, which comprises demethylating a
 15 compound represented by the formula:



wherein R' and R3 are as defined above; optionally reacting
 the 7,8-dihydroxy product with an alkanoyl halide to give
 the corresponding dialkanoyloxy derivative; and optionally
 25 forming an acid addition salt of the compound obtained
 as above.

- 30 19. A pharmaceutical composition having dopamine
 receptor blocking activity in dosage unit form comprising
 a pharmaceutical carrier and a nontoxic amount sufficient
 to produce said activity of a compound of claims 1, 4, 5,
 6, 7, 8, 10 or 11, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid
 addition salt of said compound.



EP 79 102 279.1

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
A,P	<u>DE - A1 - 2 804 285</u> (SMITHKLINE) --		C 07 D 223/16 A 61 K 31/55
A,P	<u>US - A - 4 108 989</u> (SMITHKLINE) --		C 07 D 223/14
A	<u>GB - A - 1 268 243</u> (WALLACE & TIERNAN) --		
D	<u>US - A- 3 671 519</u> (AMERICAN HOME) --		TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.)
D	<u>US - A- 3 483 185</u> (AMERICAN HOME) ----		A 61 K 31/55 C 07 D 223/14 C 07 D 223/16
			CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS
			X: particularly relevant A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: conflicting application D: document cited in the application L: citation for other reasons
			&: member of the same patent family. corresponding document
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Berlin		Date of completion of the search 23-10-1979	Examiner KAPTEYN